



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1877.

The strikers having condescended to allow the business of the country to proceed, operations on most, if not all, of the railroads have been resumed, and meat and bread are again finding their way from the fertile West to the crowded cities of the East; and though food in the lately blockaded cities necessarily costs more than it did before the riots, all fears of an immediate famine in those cities have been dissipated. Coal, too, is once more seen in transit between the mines and some of the seaports, but it, also, has advanced in price. The rioters nominally fought against the rich but really against the poor, for as the former buy their supplies in large quantities they have enough on hand to last until prices fall again, or if not, can well afford to "stand the rise;" but it is entirely different with those who purchase their supplies by the day, or, at most, by the week, and whose earnings or savings are so small that the slightest economy has to be used in making ends meet. To a rich man fifty cents additional on a ton of coal and three or four cents on a pound of beef don't amount to as much as the cost of an extra cigar a day, and are of no more consequence, but to one whose wages barely supported his family before the riots, the rise in the price of living in the cities from which the blockade has been removed, is no small matter, as it involves a lessening in some other necessary expense in order that the full supply of that greater necessity, food, may be obtained. The strikers are not the friends, but the enemies, of the poor.

The election for delegates to the State conservative convention was held in Augusta county last Saturday. In Staunton and Waynesboro, and in several other districts solid Holiday delegations were sent, and it is supposed that the whole county went the same way. Washington county, or rather those districts of it in which appointments were made—for some of the meetings broke up without holding elections—sent an anti-Mahone delegation. One district in Spotsylvania sent a Daniel delegation, another a Lee delegation, and in another the delegation is divided between Lee and Mahone. Nearly, if not all the counties have now elected their delegates, but as the friends of each of the several candidates claim more for their particular favorite than the partisans of either of the others, or the tallies of disinterested journalists, allow, it will be impossible to tell who will have a plurality of the votes until after a ballot shall have been taken.

The merchants and business men of Evansville, Ind., have adopted resolutions declaring that the cause of the general stagnation of trade is directly traceable to the policy of forced resumption through severe contraction of the currency, and demand the repeal of the resumption act; they also demand the abolition of the bankrupt law, and favor making the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts. If they had also declared for free trade, so that ships could be bought in the cheapest markets, commerce be revived, and an increased foreign market be created for the agricultural products of the United States, they would have formulated a policy the execution of which would have tended greatly toward the restoration of the business and prosperity of the country.

The August number of the Maryland Medical Journal, edited and published by Drs. Manning and Ashby, of Baltimore, has been received.

**Letter from Fairfax.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
FAIRFAX, C. H., July 28.—We have a good and reliable paper here now, published by good and reliable men. It contains all the local news of the county, a sufficient quantity of general news, and should be encouraged, as should all home journals, yet there are those who will not even encourage home industry, and we have specimens here.

The delegates to the gubernatorial convention at Richmond stand 5 for Holliday, 5 for Lee, 5 for Daniel and 2 for Telfair, but the people of Fairfax were justly represented in this matter the delegation would stand 2 for Daniel and 2 for Holliday, making 17 in all, the number to which the county is entitled.

Our town is very gay this summer, owing to the number of visitors here, among whom will be found Miss Ford, Miss Edgerton, and Miss Moncreaf, of Stafford, beautiful and accomplished young ladies.

The young men of the village and neighborhood will meet on Wednesday evening next to make arrangements for a tournament and ball to be held here sometime in August.

The Good Templars' picnic, which was to have come off on the 19th inst., was postponed to the 31st inst. on account of the inclement weather; place, Gibson's camp meeting grounds. The Good Templars of this place are now ahead of any lodge in the State. In addition to the organ which they lately purchased, they now have a fine library of many volumes to adorn their hall and afford instruction and pleasure to the members.

On Friday last I, in company with five others, left here and joined the excursion party to Mt. Vernon. The day was a very propitious one and the company very agreeable, and the trip would have been delightful had not negroes sat at the lunch table and guarded the grounds at Mt. Vernon. I do not blame the negroes, but I do blame those who are in power and have appointed them to execute the laws of the Mt. Vernon Association, and think a change for the better might be effected, for there are many white men who would be but too glad to have the places at Mt. Vernon now held by negroes, and their orders would be obeyed with much better grace, and doubtless be given with more regard to the visitors' feelings.

The annual Schuetzenfest at the Washington Schuetzen Park, commenced this morning, and will continue five days.

### The Strikers' War.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Pennsylvania railroad moved all their east-bound freight to-day from Pittsburgh. There is now no trouble on the Pennsylvania roads, except at Erie, where the superintendent expects to start freights to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—Four trains over the Pennsylvania road arrived from the East with State troops this morning. They are under command of Governor Hartranft, who accompanied them in a special car. Among them were three batteries of United States regulars.

The most serious trouble on the way was encountered at Johnstown, Pa. As the second section of the train passed the depot at that place it was attacked by a great mob, armed with stones and pieces of metal, which were thrown at the windows of the cars with telling effect. Volleys after volleys were poured into the train, crushing windows and injuring numbers of the soldiers. As the train moved on several different attacks were made. The last and most serious was after the train had passed beyond the depot some distance. At this point the patience of the commanding officer, Col. Hamilton, gave way, and, reaching up, he pulled the bell rope to stop the train.

The engineer and fireman were under a strong guard of soldiers, and they at once reversed the engine. In all probability this saved the lives of half the persons on board the train, as a switch had been misplaced and a car heavily laden with fire-bricks placed on the switch for fast approaching trains to run into and be thrown over the embankment. When the train struck the switch its speed had been greatly slackened. The engine, tender and five cars, two baggage and three passenger, left the track and came in contact with the car of brick which had piled up in a mass of ruins. The bottom of one car rested on the roof of another, and three were thrown completely around, and lay crosswise on the track, with the car of brick, crushed and splintered, and topping all.

Col. John Hamilton, of the 1st United States artillery, was severely injured in the side, and several soldiers were badly bruised by the concussion. The soldiers of the wrecked train remained at the siding until 4 o'clock this morning. The third section of the train was detained above the depot by the wreck, and was several times attacked by the mob. The soldiers of the wrecked train threw out a picket line and succeeded in arresting about one hundred of the rioters. Of this number seventy-five or more will be brought to this city with the military this evening.

The first train that arrived in this city presented a formidable appearance. In front of the two engines was a gondola car, on which was mounted a Gatling, defended by a detachment of State Militia. The engineers and firemen on the locomotives were under strong guard, the soldiers having orders to shoot if there was the slightest hesitation in discharging their duties.

The strikers here have remained quiet and orderly, and no demonstration of any kind has taken place. It is not known what course will be pursued, but from indication this morning it is thought the strikers will not offer any resistance when the military start trains.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, Pa., July 29.—The familiar whistles of freight engines on the Pennsylvania railroad are now heard all along the western division. A great many freight trains are passing in toward Pittsburgh, and five have already gone East from East Liberty and Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—10 p. m.—Two freight trains from Martinsburg arrived at Locust Point last night. To-day seventeen trains from Martinsburg arrived at Locust Point and eight at Cumberland. All the freight at this point was cleared up yesterday and no trains left to-day. The strikers at Keyser and Grafton, W. Va., having declared the road should not be opened, Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, made a requisition on President Hayes for additional troops, and this morning General Barry dispatched companies E, D and I, of the 5th artillery, to those points. They arrived at Keyser at 7 o'clock this evening. Vice President Arthur accompanied the troops, and will address the strikers at Keyser and Grafton. One hundred marines, under Captain Forney, arrived here to-day to replace the troops sent to West Virginia. The company announces to-night that the running of freight and passenger trains will be resumed to all points to-morrow and the strike may be considered ended on their road.

1:30 a. m.—Advices just received from Keyser state that trains will run from there this morning both east and west. A large proportion of the old employees have signified a willingness to resume their positions, and desire that no troops be sent with them. Twenty-five freight trains will leave here this morning.

The American, in its account of the resumption of operations on the B. & O. R. R. in Baltimore, says:

Two hundred and fifty regular U. S. troops, under the immediate command of Gen. Barry and Gen. Ames, with two pieces of artillery, accompanied by Lieut. Hubbard, left Camden Station at 8.30 a. m. for Riverside Station, whence the trains were to be moved. These were followed by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, 250 men, Col. W. P. Zollinger commanding. The troops arrived at Riverside about 9 o'clock, and were deployed about the round house and the loaded cars, to protect the men engaged in making up the trains and to keep off the crowd. Details of policemen were on duty, under the personal direction of Marshal Gray and Deputy Marshal Frey, with squads of men numbering from forty to fifty each, under Captains Landon, Delanty, Kenoy, Jepson, Barhart and Aaron. The police assembled at the Southern Police Station, and were sent to points where trouble would be likely to occur. The striking employees, and a number of other residents of South Baltimore, attracted by the appearance of the military, gathered in the vicinity of Riverside to witness the operations of moving the trains. The strikers were quiet, but were by no means demoralized. There was, however, no noisy demonstration, and few remarks of any kind were made by the spectators. At 9:45 Mr. Clements reported that he had a train, with engine and crew, and steam up, ready to start. This was telegraphed to Camden Station. The Vice President, when the message was handed to him, said 10:15 was the hour fixed to start, but as there were no trains on the way to interfere, gave the word to "go." Mr. Stewart, chief of the telegraph department, with his face aglow with excitement, gave the order to an operator, "Tell Riverside to go," and in a few minutes the pioneer train, drawn by engine No. 214, Engineer Michael Riley, started slowly toward the West. There was no cheering. The troops stood quietly by, as if they were there to give the train a salute. In the ranks of the strikers there was a slight commotion and an indistinct murmur, with a few hisses, but no movement. The train consisted of sixteen cars and a caboose. All of them but two were box or merchandise cars; two were flats, loaded with heavy machinery. In the caboose were eight soldiers, armed with rifles, and on the engine were three other armed men. The conductor of the train was George Riley; fireman, S. Knouse; brakemen, Wm. Gaither. The signal for the train to start was given at 9:55, and at 10:05 it started on its way. It passed Baylies at the rate of about six miles an hour. At this point there was no crowd and no demonstration. Capt. Delanty, with fifty men, formed lines on each side of the track, and a single wave of a handkerchief was the only manifestation made by the few spectators present. Fire-

man Knouse stood at his post, looking a little pale, but the engineer was attending to his duty as on ordinary occasions. This train was quickly followed by six others from Riverside, and one from Mount Clare.

CUMBERLAND, July 29.—Freight trains were moved west from here this afternoon. The first one was under guard of Capt. Wilson's United States battery from the detachment in this city, and went through to Keyser. A train following the sheriff the strikers had led across the river into Maryland. Afterwards two of them went back into West Virginia and were arrested. The sheriff of Allegheeny county, Md., has summoned a posse to arrest those in Maryland. It is orderly here, but large crowds about all day and considerable excitement is manifested.

PHILADELPHIA, N. J., July 28.—There have been numerous rumors to-day of the invasion of New Jersey by Mollie Maguire, by the striking ironmen of Bethlehem, and by the striking train men from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. General Sewell is using every precaution to prevent the success of such an attempt if made. Strong guards are stationed on all the bridges across the Delaware river. The river bank is patrolled by armed sentinels, and all citizens crossing are closely questioned, and those whose replies are unsatisfactory are turned back. All the roads are running. The Central railroad have had no regular trains to-day, though they have had several specials. They will commence running regular trains to-morrow evening. They have more broken down than they need at present. The strikers have nearly all applied for work, but none of them are employed.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—To-day passed very quietly. James McCarthy, a prominent Internationalist and one of the most interesting speakers of that order, together with Peter Lofgren, who is to be believed chairman of the executive committee which worked so much mischief during the past week, were under arrest and in jail. C. N. J.eder, a negro who led the levee rabble in their proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and a number of others engaged in closing mills, factories, &c., are also under arrest. Twenty-six of the ring leaders of the strikers in Carondelet were also captured yesterday.

Eleven to twelve hundred militia are at St. Louis, besides United States troops. All the roads except the Toledo and Wabash sent out both passenger and freight trains to-day. Considerable objection was made to this by the strikers, and about noon quite a crowd gathered about a passenger train and said it should not go out.

As they were quite demonstrative, General Bales sent a company of militia to the train, who surrounded the strikers and took sixty-five prisoners, who were placed in confinement. This quelled things materially, but guards were placed on all the trains which left subsequently, and no more trouble occurred. About one hundred strikers or their sympathizers, who indulged in loud talk, were arrested during the day, and by night few strikers were to be seen.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—For the past two days rumors of a strike have prevailed, and yesterday the employers were asked to sign papers guaranteeing higher wages to hands. Notices were posted of meetings to be held to-day. The authorities are on the alert. Last night the Washington artillery and Louisiana field artillery were under arms, and the local militia received notice to be in readiness for action, and were charged by Gov. Nicholls, in the event of an apprehensive gathering, to disperse it immediately at any hazard or cost. No blank cartridges will be used.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There are no indications of a disturbance at any point having telegraphic communication with New York.

From all over the country comes the cheering intelligence that everything is quiet. There is, of course, a feeling of uncertainty on the Delaware and Lackawanna and Morris and Essex Railroads and in the mining districts, but whatever may occur hereafter, everything seems peaceful now.

PARIS, July 29.—Disturbances in America are exciting intense interest throughout France. Republicans are apprehensive that the effect will be favorable to MacMahon's schemes on the plan that Republicanism necessarily means communism and bloodshed and utter disorder of society.

KEYSER, July 29.—The first freight train from Baltimore arrived at Cumberland at 11 o'clock, with Lieutenant Smith and a company of regulars, who got on at Martinsburg. Other trains followed, and the company's official detained to send them on to Keyser and then to Grafton if possible. Four companies of regulars were sent to Keyser in advance in a special train.

There was a crowd at the station. No demonstration was made toward the troops. About 2:15 p. m. the first freight train arrived at Keyser and was allowed to come in, though the crowd followed, yelling at the brakemen. Suddenly an order was given by some one to go down the road and stop the following train. A rush was made for New Creek bridge, about a quarter of a mile below the station, where the second train was met and stopped and Conductor Jerry Gibson, and the fireman and brakemen were ordered to leave the train. The men complied, yielding to force of numbers. There was no violence towards the conductor, but the fireman was thrown from the engine, but not injured. One of the Keyser brakemen followed Gibson up the track yelling:—"Hang him." Some one said:—"Oh, that's Jerry Gibson," to which the strikers replied:—"We don't care if he is Jerry God Almighty." The conductor and other hands reached the station in safety. In the meantime the engine of the captured freight train was taken possession of by the strikers and run back.

When information reached Colonel Litchfield, in command of Keyser, of what had been done, he detailed Captain Wilson, with a squad of thirty regulars, to go to the scene of action, and said that the other freight trains were not impeded. An engine and caboose took soldiers down the road several miles east of Keyser. The second freight was met and a squad of soldiers, under Lieut. Curtis, placed on it—two soldiers on the platform of the engine, others on the top of the cars. It was then started for Keyser and then passed the station unmolested, although the crowd jeered and threatened the train men. The disabled train was pushed up by the engine of the second train, and the six trains started from Cumberland reached Keyser guarded in the above manner.

In his speech to the strikers at Keyser, last night, Mr. Keyser said that the First and Second Divisions of the road were in successful operation, and that twenty-five trains were run over it to-day. He gave his word that the minor grievances complained of would be remedied, but that as to 10 per cent. reduction the company could take no backward step, as the business of the road would not warrant it. This road must be opened. The States of West Virginia and Maryland demand it, and the United States Government demands it. Two hundred and fifty men in this town shall not stop the traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If you are willing to work, get on your engines, and in half an hour I will telegraph to Governor Carroll that the road is open. If you are not willing to stop and let others take your places, you might as well attempt to dam Niagara with a straw as to attempt to prevent the moving of trains on the Baltimore and Ohio. The earnings of this road are fifty thousand dollars per day, and freight traffic has been stopped for two weeks. Look at the loss.

Mr. Keyser expressed a determination to protect the men willing to work, and if there were none such in the Third Division he would telegraph for extra men. He was determined to run trains out to-morrow. If any train hands are attacked, he continued, no land is boundless enough to hold the offender. I will go out on the engine of the first train, and I pledge you that the States of West Virginia and Maryland

will protect those who desire to go to work. Mr. Keyser was listened to respectfully and applauded at times.

The following notice was posted up in Frostburg on Saturday:

"Mass Meeting.—There will be a mass meeting of miners and laborers of Frostburg held at Graham's Grove, Saturday, July 28th, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration existing difficulties on the railroads, etc. All turn out."

"By order of COMMITTEE."

There were between 250 and 300 miners present at the meeting. A committee was appointed on resolutions, and the latter, when reported, expressed sympathy for the railroad strikers. Another resolution was then adopted, that the miners hold a general mass meeting at Koapp's Meadow on Tuesday next, when the majority shall decide whether the miners shall continue to work at 50 cents per ton, or whether they will strike for 65 cents. Should the miners strike it will probably lead to some complications in the way of a prompt settlement of the railroad strike, and the manner in which it will affect the coal interest as well be appreciated in Baltimore, where such a large quantity of bituminous coal from the Cumberland coal region is used for steam purposes. The strike would cause a complete cessation of shipments. In ordinary seasons the shipments by canal alone range from 4,000 to 7,000 tons daily, and at the beginning of the strike on the canal the shipments this season showed an increase of 40,000 tons over the amount shipped up to the same time last year.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—The South Quebec Inter-Colonial train, due here last night, ran off the track at Bennett's crossing, wrecking the locomotive and several cars. The driver and fireman escaped by jumping off. Several passengers are reported injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—At a meeting of the employees of the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad to-day, it was resolved that all engineers, firemen and brakemen return to their respective places to-morrow morning, and accordingly the company to-night announces that they will resume the movement of freight trains to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 29.—The city has been quiet all day and during the evening. The force on duty to night has been considerably reduced from that previously maintained. The reported fire in the Western Union office occasioned considerable sensation among the authorities, as it was first reported that the break down of the wires was owing to an extensive riot and conflagration which it was feared might encourage a full outbreak here.

The funeral of W. H. Gerderville, a member of the committee of safety who was killed in the riot on Wednesday, was largely attended by the members of the committee, the police and the San Francisco Verein of which the deceased was a member.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—12:45 p. m.—Baltimore and Ohio officials, at Camden station, furnish the following of the situation on their road to-day:—"The strike is virtually ended by the return of the Keyser, Cumberland and Martinsburg in large numbers and without the assistance of the military. We will send out from here to-day thirty trains; we anticipate no further trouble. Numbers of the old men are returning, more offering than we have use for."

NEW YORK, July 30.—It is announced that several pumps in the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company are working this morning and all is quiet. All the trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad are running regularly this morning over the Morris & Essex division, but on the main line from Washington, N. J., to Saratoga and Oswego, the troubles are not yet arranged. Almost every fireman on the Morris & Essex division has gone back to duty, the few exceptions being those on the firemen's committees who still hold to their positions. Virtually the strike is ended on the Morris & Essex division for the engineers thereof, and unless they do the firemen's strike would be vain. But on the main line the engineers, firemen and brakemen are in perfect unity and so there the strike is effectual.

They are very indignant at their brethren of the Morris and Essex road, who have gone to work, and denounce them in strong terms. The committee is now in session at Saratoga and should be heard here early this afternoon. They held a session Sunday afternoon but adjourned till this morning. Should they command the firemen of Morris and Essex to strike, most, if not all, of them will probably do so, but as engineers will remain on duty, and are willing to take green hands as firemen, there will be no trouble in running trains, and the military can now protect volunteers acting as firemen. On inquiry at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, it is ascertained that all trains over the road are running regularly this morning. On the Pennsylvania branch of the road it is very difficult, as a single train being in operation on the whole of the line of that company. A coal train was stopped this morning at Pottsville, which is above Mauch Chunk, and violence was threatened. The Governor of Pennsylvania has telegraphed to the railroad company that he will at once send troops to the scene of the blockade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The prisoners captured by the soldiers yesterday were examined, and all of them except three or four were released with warning to go home and keep away from the depot hereafter.

TERREHAUT, IND., July 30.—At a meeting of the Vandavia employees last night it was resolved to go to work this morning at the old wages, subject to modification hereafter. During the afternoon a non union fireman, who attempted to go out, was beaten by the strikers.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 30.—The strikers organized in this city yesterday, and this morning they intended to parade in the streets. It is feared that a general strike in all branches of trade will be inaugurated, and trouble is anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Absolute quiet reigns throughout St. Louis this morning. Exchanges have re-opened and everything is rapidly returning to its normal condition.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 30.—Scarcely a vestige of the late troubles has been visible to-day. Generals Sheridan and Crook arrived this morning from St. Paul and Gen. Pope from St. Louis.

### News of the Day.

A Sioux City dispatch says that immense swarms of grasshoppers have been flying over that district in an easterly direction since Monday last, though but few alighted. Reports from the country are anxiously looked for, as very little wheat has been harvested and great damage to the crops may be done yet.

The skeleton of a mammoth animal has been discovered in a bog in Bradford county, Pa. The skull is shield shaped, has four large openings and marks of two horns broken off, in a line one above the other in the center. The face is ten inches broad and sixteen long.

Orlando Fiske, President of the Norfolk county, Mass., Agricultural Society, a large real estate owner, and prominent citizen, has been arrested in Shelburne, Mass., charged with setting fire to his barn, in Greenfield.

The Lock Haven, Pa., National Bank suspended payment this morning.

Judge Donabue, of New York, decides in the suit of a bondholder of the C. C. and I. C. railroad, vs. Pennsylvania railroad, seeking to enforce the contract by which the Pennsylvania railroad guaranteed payment of the other company's bonds, with interest, that the plaintiff, in the absence of the other parties interested, cannot maintain an action on a contract made for the benefit of the C. C. and I. C. railroad.

### Foreign News.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the exodus of the inhabitants of the threatened districts continues en masse. The Russian retrograde movement towards Yeni Saghra is regarded as a piece of strategy.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has temporarily exiled Aksakoff, leader of the Slavophile party.

A dispatch from Bucharest says there are discussions in the Russian Councils as to the conduct of the war. Grand Duke Nicholas demands all the available forces immediately to cross the Balkans, while the Czar advocates the previous capture of all fortresses before such an advance is made. Fighting still continues around Ekke Saghra. The Roumanians are crossing the Danube in force at Nikopolis, thus relieving the Russians sent forward towards Plevna. Austria has determined to mobilize a part of her army.

A panic has been created in apprehension of a massacre at Constantinople, and many Christian families are leaving.

A dispatch from Rasgrad says a severe engagement was fought on Thursday night at the village of Eridache, a little to the northwest of Rasgrad. The Turks fought splendidly, repulsing several attacks of the Russians. The engagement was not decisive, and the Turks still hold the village.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turks have been reinforced. Osman Pasha now has 50,000 men operating on the Russian right. Turks still hold Gahra and are in communication with Osman Pasha in Eastern Bulgaria. Mahomet Ali, with a force of 60,000 men, is approaching Osman Pasha. The defeat of Suleiman Pasha is contradicted.

The bombardment of Niesies is continuous. The Montenegrin chief Vukitch has destroyed two more blackhouses and several other houses.

A Constantinople special, dated Friday, is as follows:—"It is said that the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabunar. It is now positively settled that when the Russians reach Adrianople the Sultan and Government will go to Brussa, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus."

An official report from Osman Pasha says the Russians having occupied Lyvatz, a body of Turks from Plevna assaulted and recaptured it July 28.

A Shumla dispatch says the recurrence was effected after six hours' fighting. A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Hungarian premier and minister of finance have been summoned to Vienna to take part with Count Andrássy, Prince Ansermy, M. Depretis and the Imperial Ministers of War and Finance in a Cabinet council, at which the question will be considered whether the moment has not arrived for Austro-Hungary to depart from her passive attitude.

A Turkish official report claims that Russian cavalry attacked Yeni Saghra, and in the direction of Osman Bazar have been repulsed with loss. Seven soldiers were killed yesterday by the accidental explosion of a shell in the casemate of Fort Mont Valerien in Paris.

Midhat Pasha will go to London on Tuesday. He has not been recalled to Constantinople yet, but it appears that the Porte has entered into some kind of relations with him. Midhat expresses the opinion that he can better serve Turkey in London or Vienna than in Constantinople. He does not believe in early peace or direct treaty between Turkey and Russia.

The Fourth Roumanian division, under General Mann, crossed the Danube yesterday and occupied Nikopolis.

The London Observer of yesterday seems to believe that the intention of the British Government is to occupy Egypt and not Gallipoli. Senator Conkling will sail for America on Tuesday, July 31.

A Bucharest dispatch states that requisitions have been made upon the railway authorities to furnish transportation to Russia for 6,000 prisoners. Part of these are from Nikopolis and the rest from the Balkans. Seven hundred and twenty Russian wounded have arrived on the northern side of the Danube in two days.

A dispatch from Vienna says:—"The Serbian Skupstchina has been dissolved. The agitation is very great."

Various other telegrams mention the military preparations of Serbia.

Dispatches from Berlin to the London Times and Post again assert that the Emperors of Germany and Austria will have an interview probably about the 9th of August.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that a panic prevails at Pera, probably due to the dismissal of the Sheikh Uslam, which is generally attributed to his refusal to hoist the sacred flag. It is generally believed that the Sultan will shortly leave for Brussa, unless Turkish success makes his position more secure. It is feared he may never return if the Russians occupy Constantinople, hence those who wish the present government to remain strongly urge that an English force should be sent with a fleet to Gallipoli. Lieutenant General Mehmet Ali has telegraphed for General Klappa, offering him his own conditions.

A Vienna dispatch says Lieut. Gen. Mehmet Ali started on Friday for Eski Jun with 60,000 men. He will proceed in the direction of Brussa.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Sultan has agreed that Midhat Pasha shall sound the intentions of the Cabinets directly interested in the Eastern question. Midhat Pasha's mission was somewhat resemble that of M. Thiers' during the Franco-German war, but he does not seek or reckon to obtain allies. He is opposed to all idea of direct peace between the Porte and Russia, and wishes to be able to give the Sultan useful advice based on the disposition of the Vienna and London Cabinets.

Though the reported defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Iaredan has not been officially denied, there are indications in later dispatches from Roumania that it is wholly false or greatly exaggerated.

A Vienna dispatch says: The following are the reasons which influenced Austria to consider measures for protecting her interests: The Montenegro would, if they succeeded in taking Nis, advance further into Herzegovina than would suit Austria. The increasing situation in Serbia furthers the hope that Prince Milan can by sufficiently master of the situation to guarantee absence of any surprise. Rumors of a separate peace between Russia and Turkey continue to circulate, and are not impossible. The council to discuss the question of mobilization meets on the express invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The bearing of this news, however, must not be exaggerated. Austria has no intention to annex, occupy or take any hostile step in regard to either Belgium or Holland. Nobody thinks, for instance, of occupying Brussa or Steregovina. Austria is simply going to mobilize two or three divisions to be in readiness for any contingency.

In consequence of the revolutionary tendencies in Russia of the Slavophile-Philis, the government has temporarily exiled Aksakoff, Chief of the Slavophile Society.

DROWNINGS OF A FATHER AND TWO SONS.—Last Sunday Alfred Davis, an English settler, residing on a plantation near Magnolia in Nansamond county, and two sons, aged respectively 14 and 12 years, were drowned while bathing in the Nansamond river. The three were standing on a submerged log, when the wake of a passing steamer caused the young ones to lose their footing, and he was precipitated into the deep water. The brother in attempting to render him assistance, lost his balance and fell off the log. Neither of the boys could swim, and the father, seeing his sons sinking, sprang after them, and was also precipitated into the water. The brother in attempting to rescue them, which resulted in his own death. The scene was witnessed by a third son, still younger, who escaped.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

### The Indians.

MISSOULA, MONT., July 29.—The Indians have thrown out a force below Raw's position on the Lolo trail. A company from Deer Lodge have gone to open communication with Capt. Raw. A company of sixteen men arrived at Lolo to-day from Phillipsburg. There is no information from Gen. Gibbons. The Indians seem determined to force a passage to the buffalo country. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 26th calling out all the organized companies in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties. The Flat Heads are co-operating with Raw, and have already sent a number of warriors to Raw's camp.

DEER LODGE, MONT., July 29.—A company from Butte City, numbering 69 men, are just leaving for the front. Another company of the same number are expected to-day. The Deer Lodge reserves, numbering 25, left here last evening.

LATER.—A letter from Gov. Potts says: Joseph's band passed Capt. Raw's intrenchments yesterday, late in the afternoon, without gunshot, but not a gun was fired at them. The Indians are going out by the head of the Bitter Root and by Big Hole Valley. They are about 400 strong and well armed. The companies from Butte have been ordered back to Deer Lodge. Secretary Mills says he will have 300 men in Big Hole Valley by to-morrow noon. The volunteers are leaving town in all sorts of conveyances for Big Hole basin.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29.—A special dispatch from Sioux City, Mo., the Tribune says that an authorized report is current at that place that the Indians have massacred all the inhabitants at Fort Buise, the telegraph line being down, no particulars are obtainable. The same dispatch alludes to the mission of Gen. Crook, now on his way westward.

### The Governorship.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

As the time draws near for the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of Virginia it becomes the people of the State to consider calmly and soberly the candidates that may be presented to the convention, and as the candidates are all high minded and honorable men personally, the great question for us to consider is the governmental principles which they hold.

If men lose sight of correct principles in republican governments, they soon drift into despotism. We have just passed through a most dreadful war, the necessary consequence of an abandonment of those principles of human rights fixed in the Constitution which hold us together as one people, and under which we prospered and flourished as a nation for nearly one hundred years, admired and respected by all the world. The results of that war have destroyed the physical power of the party which fought for State rights and constitutional government, and thrown us back upon reason and argument in defense of the great principle of local self government. It becomes more important that we should scrutinize with care the opinions of those who aspire to the high place in our Commonwealth, and know if their opinions accord with the doctrines which brought us together as a nation. Gen. Mahone and others have said something about our State debt, and I suppose all the candidates would like to see the debt paid off. The only question is how to do it without oppressing the people. But Mr. Daniel said in his great Charlottesville speech the war between the North and South exterminated its cause. Slavery was its cause, secession was the birth of law pleaded in its defense. Slavery and secession are both buried in one common grave.

That such is the doctrine of the republican party I have long known, and believed it was the great business of the democratic or conservative party to convince the people of this gigantic error and persuade them back to the original principles of our Constitution, and thus secure to our posterity the Union and the Constitution. I use the language of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. The only vital issue between the parties is, shall the Federal Government be arrested in its progress and be brought back to original principles, or shall it be permitted to go on in its present tendencies and rapid strides until it reaches complete consolidation. Now, sir, if Mr. Daniel be sincere that secession is fiction and merely used to